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Mr. Tilden's Letter.

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION OF THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Reform in the Public Expenses—Reform in the Civil Service—Bank-Note Resumption—Legal-Tender Resumption—The Amount of Necessary Currency—Preparation for Resumption—The Resumption Plank of the St. Louis Platform—General Review of the Financial Question—Condition of the South—Civil Service Reform, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The following is Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance:

ALBANY, July 31st, 1876.—GENTLEMEN:—When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit you a formal acceptance. I will avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfil that engagement. The Convention, before making its nomination, adopted a declaration of principles, which, as a whole, seems to me but a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions; to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people; but some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSES.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expenses—Federal, State, and municipal—and in the mode of Federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption under the illusions of a specious prosperity engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865 which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that has greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and has made a prompt reduction of expense indispensable. It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted modes of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill, and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculations in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely up their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of the national earnings; yet now for these eleven years governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity, but they were never doubtful, never invisible; they were necessary and inevitable, and were seen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

"They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country; and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeal issues of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale, the tax-gather takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm; I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress; we cannot afford that policy towards the South: we cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our Government is being converted; we cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation."

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865, there was no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering, I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, "Live within your income." This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive, that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation.—In that way alone the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive may be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of Government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause embracing the distress in business, is to be found in the systematic and unsupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country. The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between a kindred population, once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform of the "Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war." But in aid of a result so beneficent the moral influence of every citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish cordial, fraternal good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the Constitution of our country clothe its Chief Magistrate to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis Convention, to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor; and it goes on to "demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States, that would not only "restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," but would "establish a sound currency" for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the Convention demanded by the future, and by what is denounced in the past.

BANK-NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal-tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. Official statements on the 12th of May show the amounts of the bank-notes was three hundred millions, less twenty millions held by themselves. Against these two hundred and eighty millions of notes the banks held one hundred and forty-one millions of notes or a little more than fifty per cent. of amount, but they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury, as security for those notes, bonds of the United States worth in gold about three hundred and sixty millions, available and current in all the foreign money-markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have five hundred millions of specie funds to pay two hundred and eighty millions of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues, and provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of resumption, but the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist. The Government has only to make good its promises, and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The Government is therefore the sole delinquent.

LEGAL-TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of legal-tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than three hundred and seventy millions of dollars, besides thirty-four mitlions of dollars of fractional currency. How shall the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains, artificially created by panic or by speculation; it has also to provide for payment of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal-tenders as individuals from time to time may convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. Redemption is not difficult. To make the coin in the treasury available for this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me to be a work of difficulty, if wisely planned and discreetly pursued. It ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country; it should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence.

The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly seven millions. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for eleven years, from July 1, 1865, to Jun 30, 1876, averaging nearly seventy-six millions a year, was 832,000,000 in the whole period, of which 617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantities, by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment, with what respect to whatever surplus of legal-tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest will be returned for redemption, they can be either paid or they can be funded; whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the Government were to agree to pay them a rate of interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with Government, State, Municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures to remove a clearly ascertained surplus—that is, the withdrawal of any which are not apparent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more licentious would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity of a commodity, where credit is so much used.—Fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men, even before those beliefs conform to ascertained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of necessary currency at given times cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed upon conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement which seemed to be durable happened at the beginning of the civil war, by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business, it fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market occurs. It is in reference to such experiences that in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5th, 1875, the suggestion was made that "The Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business requires. The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade which it has superceded by artificial contrivances." And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4th, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected "by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business.

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance, are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as provisions for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted to a period of falling revenues obliges us to supplement the pursuit of economies and retrenchment by some resort to loans we should not hesitate. The Government ought not to speculate in its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt $985,000,000 bears interest at six per cent. in gold, and 72,000,000 at 5 per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5 58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of 1 per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of 1 per cent. on the average would be $17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving, regularly invested at 4½ per cent. would in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole $1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which to accept a resumption can be brought about is the best, even when the preparations shall have been matured. The exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail, having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart, and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. Human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and winds; a human hand must be at the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATION FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything; without them a legislative command, fixing a day; an official promise, fixing a day are shams. They are worse. They are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise without preparation would end in a new suspension.—It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 14TH, 1875.

The act of Congress of the 14th January, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary shall redeem in coin the legal-tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of payment by the use of surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The coin in the treasury claimed to belong to the Government had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than forty-five millions of dollars as against fifty-nine millions on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than the appropriations and expenditures are being reduced leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise, fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations toward resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward. There is no necromancy in the operations of Government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of a surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living would lose all character for honesty and veracity. This offer of a new promise, or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLANK OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for twelve years to make good the promise of legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it denounces the conduct which during eleven years of peace has made no advances towards resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus funds, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto, and having denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption it next denounces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation, without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation, would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which, in the eleven years since the war, has consumed $4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption, and given relief to business distress.

Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not produce fabries which may not refund him his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider unsafe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the national limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal, specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks untouched. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of fifteen millions of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe, and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of this system:

"We believe such a system well devised and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries; set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts; restore employment to labor, and renew, in all its natural resources the prosperity of the people."

The Government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payment on its legal tender notes by a gradual and safe process tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress, as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Convention justly affirms that a reform is necessary in the civil service; necessary to its purification; necessary to its economy and its efficiency; necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot-box—a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." The Convention wisely added that reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service.

President, vice-president, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the peoples' servants. Their official duties are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust. Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people.

Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied; the numbers of these gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud, and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official classes into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office-holders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses, even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspiration of sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration until misgovernments become intolerable and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civil revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibiton of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the test, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service of this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restriction by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectualy delivered from his great temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When a year and a half ago I entered upon my present trust it was in order consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life.

Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great is the difference between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Gen. John A. McClernand and others, Committee, &c.

Gov. Hendricks' Letter.

He Accepts the Nomination Tendered at St. Louis—The Standard of Reform—Views on the Financial System—Strife Between the Sections—In Accord with the Platform, &c.

INDIANOPOLIS, July 24.—*Gentlemen:*—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciated the high honor conveyed by the Convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust from a deep sense of public duty, that I now

ACCEPT THE NOMINATION,

and I shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified therefore to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies and sympathise with the purposes enumerated in that platform. The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind by unwise and partial legislation. Every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive departments of the Government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of sworn protectors of the State, amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejoice that the Convention at St, Louis has so nobly raised

THE STANDARD OF REFORM.

Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration in its head and its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The priest alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that

THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE

has been the victim rather than author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform. The

FIRST WORK OF REFORM

must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the Constitution of the United States with all its amendments. The necessity of war cannot be pleaded in time of peace. The right of local self-government is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union, and must be everywhere restored and centralized. The almost personal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away or the first principles of the Republic will be lost.

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM

of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will yet be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. As I have heretofore said no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for contraction of the currency, any more than I believe wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government if, indeed, it deserve the name of policy at all, has been a disregard of the laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by anticipation of a compulsory resumption, for which no preparation had been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary; that natural operation of financial laws may be restored; that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influences, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicial system of public economies and official retrenchment, and, above all, on the promotion of prosperity in all industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payment, but the recovery of a false step; and although repeal may for a time be prevented, the determination of the Democratic party on the subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrance put in the way of a

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

"As such as a hindrance," says the St. Louis platform, "we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal." I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible, without producing an "artificial scarcity of currency," or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times. With the industries of the people there have been frequent interference. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas; manufactures have been diminished; agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burden of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our

SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EXPENSES.

The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from $5 per capita in 1860 to $18 in 1870, tells its own story of our need in fiscal reform. Our treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been borne upon our soil, and the

INIQUITOUS COOLIE SYSTEM,

which, through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondmen and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished. In the

REFORM OF OUR CIVIL SERVICE

I most heartily endorse that section of the platform which declares that civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be awarded by proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration for the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability.—Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office. But no man should be retained on any consideration, who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan intimida-

tion or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country and ought to be reformed.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say: That in my judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that in controversies that may arise, the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

GOVERNOR TILDEN.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens, so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reform which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am gentlemen, your obedient servant.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS. We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Public Speaking.

W. B. GLENN, Esq., the Conservative-Democratic candidate for Persidential Elector in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people of this District at the following times and places:

Taylorsville,	Alexander Co.,	Monday	August.	21
Elkville,	Wilkes	" Tuesday,	"	22
Boone,	Watauga	" Wednesday,	"	23
Jefferson,	Ashe,	" Thursday,	"	24
Chestnut Hill,	"	" Friday,	"	25
Sparta,	Alleghany	" Saturday,	"	26
Mt. Airy,	Surry,	" Monday,	"	28
Elkin,	"	" Tuesday.	"	29

The Republican candidate for Elector is invited and expected to be present at the above places and times.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Conservative party of Forsyth County will meet in Convention at the Court-House in Winston, on Saturday the 26th day of August, 1876, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and for the various County offices.

The Townships are requested to send full delegations, and every body is invited to attend.

By order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GOV. VANCE AND CAPT. SETTLE speak in THE PUBLIC SQUARE AT SALEM,

to-day, (Thursday.) From what we learn an unusually large concourse of people will be present, from this and the surrounding counties.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM

is what the people want, hence the unusual interest manifested in this polltical campaign.

THE CANVASS.

We learn that Gov. Vance's canvass through Rutherford, Polk, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell and Davie has been very successful,—enthusiastic throughout. Immense and orderly crowds attended the discussions everywhere, and it is asserted that Gov. Vance will gain at least two thousand votes over Merrimons' vote in the above named counties.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ALABAMA.—The Democratic victory in Alabama is a sweeping one.

Forty thousand democratic majority is the latest news, with the legislature almost unanimously democratic.

In 1872 Grant carried Alabama by 10,828, but in 1874 Governor Houston, democrat, was elected by 13,190.

Now the democratic majority is forty thousand.

At this rate Tilden will sweep the country as Grant did in 1872, while Vance would beat Settle in this State sixty thousand.—*Sentinel.*

Salisbury *Examiner:* Men were in our Convention last Saturday that have not attended a public meeting since the war. We hope that this is an evidence of increased interest in the cause of honest government.

GRANT'S ARMY OF OFFICEHOLDERS.—One of the reasons why the country is poor is that the party in power has been systematically plundering it to support an army of useless officeholders. The following table shows how Gen. Grant has stood by his friends, retainers and relatives at the expense of the whole people:

Total number of civil employees in	1859	44,527
" " " "	1861	46,049
" " " "	1863,	47,375
" " " "	1865,	53,167
" " " "	1867,	56,113
" " " "	1869,	54,207
" " " "	1871,	57,905
" " " "	1873,	86,660
" " " "	1875,	94,119

When Gen. Grant was made President in 1869 there were 54,207 officeholders. In 1875 there were 94,119, and now it is estimated that there are 102,000. Every member of the Republican party will soon have an office.

FALSE PROPHETS.—"We look for 20,000 majority in Alabama," said the New York *Times* a few days ago. The *Times* is the leading Republican paper of the country.

The leaders of the Republican party in this State said that the late State Convention would cost $500,000. It cost about $35,000.

Stephen Douglas is reported as feeling terribly chagrined at his being snowed under by KuKlux Boyd, at the late Radical Convention at Reidsville. Leave 'em, Steve, and join that party in which your sainted father was such a bright, particular star.

ALABAMA, another great State, as we noticed last week, has wheeled into the line of that grand march of Conservatism which is sweeping this country from Maine to the Rio Grande. The Radicals are singing "fare thee well, and if forever," and they well know it is a *forever*, whenever they once loose a Southern State in their count.

The Radicals complain bitterly, it is said, of the great number of their men in the Penitentiary and the jails whose votes will be lost to the party, in this their pressing time of need.

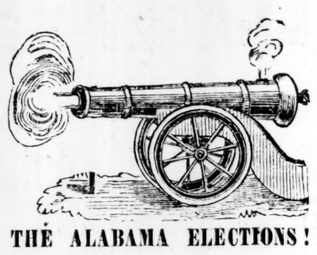
The Indian War.

The following is the latest despatch from the Indian war, which, however, is not credited at Washington:

HELENA, MONTANA, Aug. 19.—The *Independent's* Bozeman, Montana, special, of August 12th says: "A Sioux squaw has come into the Crow Camp with reports of a terrible battle between Gen. Crook and the Indians. She states that Gen. Crook has almost annihilated the Sioux, and has the remainder in such a position as to force their surrender." The parties that bring this news from the Crow agency may have greatly exaggerated the story, if it is not entirely false.

The Conservatives of Rockingham County in Convention last week nominated W. N. Mebane for Senate, Col. James Dillard and Dr. Winchester for the House of Representatives, and John S. Johnson for Sheriff. The ticket is a very strong one, and will call out the full strength of the party.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.



THE ALABAMA ELECTIONS!

DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE STATE!

The first gun of the Campaign announces a glorious victory in Alabama.

As went North Carolina four years ago, so went the majority of the United States.

As went Alabama so goes the Union in this Centennial year, 1876.

We congratulate our readers on the Conservative success in the first State election held this season. It is the harbinger of a series of continued successes, closing with a grand National triumph in November next.

We have every reason to feel hopeful and encourged to push on the ball until it crushes all opposition.

Let the watchword be

REFORM

in every department of the Government.

The people want a change of officers, State and National.

The Republican leaders have been

"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING."

They feel the force of threatened defeat, and it behooves every Conservative Democrat to be up and doing. As we move on to victory let us expose the wrongs perpetrated on our people by a set of unscrupulous rogues and swindlers, who have so long occupied some of the high places of our country, and led the Republican party into the depths of dishonor and disgrace.

Let there be no half-way work, but let us go on with a stern resolution to conquer, by exposing all the treacherous designs of the opposition.

Honest and right-minded men of all parties desire retrenchment and reform, and it is high time that this element should unite in one long, strong and united pull to place the country once more on the high road to prosperity.

The following from the New York *World* is true every word of it:

"When Grant was re-elected the business of the country was prosperous—its agriculturists thriving, its manufactories were all in full operation. This has all passed away. The mills are closed, business is prostrated, the farmer is despondent, and the artisan idle. During this time robbery has been going on in almost every department of the government. Is it not time all this should be changed."

New York *Herald:* It is far better for the reform Republicans that the party should be beaten than that they should help once more, and for another four years, so saddle the country with the rule of such men as the Spencers, Sargents, Packards, Shepherds, Babcocks, Logans, Carpenters, Frelinghuysens, Robesons, Camerons and Mortons. We advise them to make their influence clearly predominant or else to abandon what, if they cannot do so, must be a hopeless task.

This whole business of the President's desertion of the side of the prosecution, and his allaying himself with the scamps who were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Government is shameful; and the only consolation we can obtain in connection with the matter is that, at the worst, President Grant and his cronies will have but a few months' more lease of power, and that however the November election may result, there will be a change for the better in the Executive branch of the Government after the 4th of next March.—*Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.)

PAY OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The per diem pay of the Legislature of 1868-'69 amounted to $361,760 for the term. How do you know the next Legislature,—meeting once in two years now—may not cost half that sum, or $180,880? And yet, if the amendments are adopted, it *can't* cost but $40,800, a difference of $140,880.—Why not adopt the amendments and fix this thing, instead of allowing it to float in uncertainty.

This one amendment would be cheap, if it had taken the cost of a dozen Conventions to get it. Let the tax-payers open their eyes to these things.—*Davidson Record.*

THE MEN WHO GO FOR HAYES.—Boss Grant goes for Hayes.

Babcock, the bribe-taker, goes for Hayes.

Boss Shepherd goes for Hayes.

Belknap, the bribe-taker, goes for Hayes.

Landaulet Williams goes for Hayes.

Credit Mobilier Colfax goes for Hayes.

McKee, Avery, McGuire, Joyce, and all the other whiskey thieves in State prisons and penitentiaries are for Hayes.

Robert C. Schenck, the professor of draw poker and disgraced Minister to England, goes for Hayes.

Columbus Delano goes for Hayes.

All the corruptionists in Federal office and all the defrauders of the Federal revenue go for Hays.—*East Saginaw Courier.*

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—In answer to a call from the United States Senate, the Treasury Department sent to that body a list of the public Defaulters, and the amount stolen. It appears that about One Hundred Millions of Dollars of the people's money has been stolen by the Republican party officeholders!! The Republican majority in the Senate refused to publish the list.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Colored Voters are Finding out Their Friends.

An incident occurred in this section recently, which shoes the animus of the Republican leaders to the colored voters:

A clever colored man needed help in the shape of money or endorsers to procure it, and of course he naturally went to his republican friends for help. After making three trials among the leaders of the party, and failing in each effort, he tremblingly turned to a popular conservative and asked the favor, who immediately endorsed the note and the colored man went his way rejoicing.

His Radical friends hearing of the transaction, and fearing a break among their sable voters, subsequently made friendly overtures, and offered to help him. The answer was pointedly given in the following words:

"I was in deep water, up to my chin, and saw no way out of the foaming waves. I saw a leading Republican on the bank and called for help, but he passed on; I called to another prominent Republican, and he too refused to respond; even a third turned his back upon me.

At last I spied the form of a well known Conservative Democrat on the bank, and upon calling for help, he "just shelled out of his clothes, and jumped in and pulled me out." I know who are my friends in need and to them I will stick.

I got a horse with the borrowed money and am serving "Uncle Sam" in order to turn an honest penny."

THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.—The South Carolina Hamburg affair, about which so much has been said in order to make political capital, has turned out rather an unprofitable affair for the Radical politicians. It was proven, when application for bail in behalf of the parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg riot was made, that the shooting was commenced by the negroes; that the negroes, for days previous, had thrown out threats of a determination to force a fight upon the whites; that ammunition and cannon had been ordered by the negroes and stored in their armory several days before the collision. That a number of negroes had freely and publicly declared their intention of killing out the whites in their section before the election; that the negroes wantonly obstructed the highway, in order to create a collision.

A large number of affidavits show that not a single man among the fifty or sixty white persons charged with murder was present at the time of the alleged killing, especially proving alibis in cases of Gen. Butler, W. J. Butler, Harrison Butler, Thomas Butler, Henry Getson, Thomas Oliver, John Oliver and John Lamar.

All the parties were admitted to bail to make their appearance at court to answer such charges as might be preferred against them by the grand jury, and were discharged.

GRANT AND HAYES.—The New York *Sun*, always well posted, says: It is well known that the relations between Grant and Hayes are now of the most friendly kind; that they are in complete accord, and that Hayes looks to Grant as his principal support in the campaign, not only on account of the immense patronage which he wields, but also for the policy which he proposes to employ in some of the Southern States by the use of troops to carry elections and cover up frauds on the ballot box.

Does this look much like Hayes could be trusted as a Reformer?

Speaking of the hard times, the Baltimore Gazette says:

"In the whole history of the government business and trade of all kinds was never so bad as it is at present. Mills are idle, factories have suspended, failures are of daily occurrence. No one is making money and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of men stand idle on the street corners or roam around the country in search of food and work. Who is to blame? The country has not been desolated by fire, or flood or pestilence. The crops have been good; men are ready to work if they could find work to do. We have had three years of commercial prostration, and the outlook to-day seems as gloomy as when the panic took place.

"There is only one explanation of this sad state of affairs, and that is bad legislation. If we had had honest men in Washington during the last eleven years, we would have recovered long ago, and the country would be happy and prosperous to-day. But the party in control of the government has been engaged in enriching itself and plundering the people, instead of protecting their interests and bringing them by wise laws out of their difficulty. One-third of the republic—the South—its fairest and best portion, has been given over to thieves and plunderers, who have robbed it right and left, destroyed its industries, ruined its trade and annihilated its commerce. They have destroyed its credit and almost bankrupted its treasuries. Their rule brought more of ruin and desolation to it than even the war."

TILDEN AND HENDRICK'S Letters of Acceptance occupy a large portion of our space this week, and we bespeak for them a careful perusal.—They are strong, clear, able, and statesmanlike documents, written in a style to be easily understood by all, and have met with the most favorable reception everywhere by the Conservative party, and the Republicans can find no fault with them.

We had selected comments from the press of various sections of the country, for this issue, but have only room for the following, this week:

The New York *Sun*, independent Republican, says: "Tilden's letter displays breadth of mind, keenness of perception and fullness of knowledge in the discussion of the great political question of present public interest. It is agreeable in these times, to peruse a paper of such a character from a public man. Hays' small, narrow and commonplace letter is a marked contrast to it in every respect."

There's Walking Ahead of you, Thomas!

The most amusing incident of the controversy between Vance and Settle, in Asheville, was Vance's "walking" anecdotes. Gov. Vance told the story of the old man who gave his son a fine horse. The young man went off to some large gathering, and commenced swapping.—He swapped five times and came home with a lame, one-eyed, poor, sway-backed old horse. Vance imitates the old man hobbling out on his crutches, and examining the horse. He examined his teeth, then his eyes, &c., &c., and after some reflection he looks over his spectacles and says, "John, my son, there's walking ahead of you yet."

Vance then told how his competitor, Judge Settle, had been swapping positions. "first" said he, "my competor was judge on the supreme court bench. He swapped that place off to become minister to Pe-*rough* (as Leach would call it.) He then got tired of that place and swapped his Peruvian ministry for his old place on the supreme court bench."

"Gentlemen," said Vance, "he has actually been foolish enough to resign his place on the supreme court bench a second time to beat me for governor—me!" (Great laughter.) Then turning to Judge Settle,—"There's walking ahead of you, Thomas!" A gentleman present says the inimitable way in which Vance said this created so much merriment that it was ten minutes before he could proceed.

VANCE IN DAVIE.—A large crowd assembled in Mocksville on the 12th to hear the addresses of the gubernatorial candidates. Gov. Vance, our noble standard bearer, acquitted himself admirably, and made many new friends.

The September number of "Peterson's Magazine," is already on our table, greeting us, as we open it, with "Jack in the Box," a fine steel engraving, that pleases the eye. The fashion plates for the month, are unusually numerous, and the colored steel plate is especially beautiful. Good as the stories have always been in Peterson, they seem to us, this year, to be better than ever. Its price is but $2 a year, and is therefore just the magazine for the times. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Charlotte *Observer:* Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba county, showed us, yesterday, some very fine specimens of gold ore taken from the Shuford Mine, four miles south of Catawba station, in Catawba county. He says the veins lately opened give a promise of much richness. He has taken two thousand pennyweights from the mines within the last few years, without going lower than about fifteen feet below the surface.

The Statesville *American* says: Copious rains in this section have revived the drooping hopes of farmers, the past week, and plenty will abound. The growing corn, cotton, tobacco, and other green crops is immensely benefitted.

Dr. Sears reports to the Peabody School Trustees, in session at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, a general flourishing condition of the public schools in the Southern States, except in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. George Peabody Russell, of England, who spent last winter in the South, expressed the opinion that nothing could be expected from the States named, in the way of advancing their educational interests, until there was *an entire change in their State governments.*

The prisons of Denmark are mostly conducted on the solitary confinement system; yet the prisoners are frequently visited by the officers, whose influence, in theory if not in practice, is exerted to effect reformation of character. The convicts never see each other, and thus are free from contamination.

The disagreement between Virginia and Maryland as to their dividing line will probably be settled this month, at a meeting of the arbitrators at Cape May. The space claimed by each is mainly water, and valuable because it contains large beds of oysters.

The *World* says that eleven persons have died of actual starvation in New York City since the first day of April last, and that the suffering from inadequate food supplies is now enormous and increasing. This is a very threatening outlook for the approaching fall and winter.

Jacob Minnemacho, convicted of frauds on the revenue, whom the President recently pardoned, was released from prison last week on paying his fine of $10,000 and cost of three trials.

The postal card manufactory in Springfield is running ten hours a day, turning out about 500,000 cards per day, and is 3,500,000 behind its orders. The number of cards printed during the quarter, ending July 1st, was 38,000,000, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1875.

An artificial chicken hatcher is exhibited in Cincinnati. It consists of a large glass box, holding 400 eggs, on wire trays. The temperature is regulated so accurately that it never varies half a degree from one hundred. The machine works well.

If your tongue is coated or if you have a bad breath, take a dose of Dr. Bull's Pills. Price 25 cts.

THE METEORS.—The time for the annual display of the "August meteors" is fast approaching, and behooves those who delight to gaze at these celestial fireworks to prepare for their appearance. These visitors from the interplanetary regions commence to enter the earth's atmosphere about the 6th of August, and from that time until the 13th are visible in varying numbers. The period of maximum display occurs generally on the night of the 10th of August. The do not come in such countless numbers as the November meteors, but their appearance may be relied on with certainty. The August meteors, very rarely miss their appointment on the night of the 10th in each succeeding year, and may be seen of all degrees of brilliancy from the globe of light, outshining Venus or Jupiter, and moving across the firmament in stately grandeur, while emitting a fiery train, to the hardly perceptible thread of silver light of the smallest shooting star. Their advent will doubtless be watched for by astronomers with interest.

[It is said the August meteors so far was a failure, this year.]

OBITUARY.

Jeptha's Daughter Chapter No. 14, O. E. S.

At a regular meeting of this Chapter held in its Hall, August 14th, A. D. 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Creator to remove from our midst our much beloved and respected sister, SALLIE POWELL, in the morning of life, and placed her beyond the stormy banks of the great river, on the 5th day of August, 1876. Therefore

Resolved, That we have lost a faithful and zealous member, a model of piety, and a member loved by all.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the afflicting hand of Providence, we sincerely lament the loss of our esteemed sister and most deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved family, and remind them that the evergreen is but plucked from earth to be transplanted in a clime whose breeze is not laden with affliction and death.

Resolved, That the death of our beloved sister is another solemn warning, calling upon us while living and in health, to prepare for that change which must come to us all.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this chapter, duly signed by the Secretary, and a copy of them sent to the family of the deceased, and to the PEOPLE'S PRESS for publication.

F. O. WATKINS,
H. E. FISHER,
AUGUSTUS FOGLE. } Committee.

The new cotton factory at Atlanta, Ga., which is nearly completed and ready for operation, will be one of the largest in the world. It will contain 21,500 spindles, 500 looms, and when in full operation will give employment to over five hundred operatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel, People's Press* and *Union Republican:* By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15to20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	80 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 6 50
" Good	6 50 to 9 00
Fillers,	8 00 to 10 00
" Good	11 00 to 15 00
Smokers, Common.	7 00 to 9 00
" Good	9 00 to 12 00
" Fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common,	15 00 to 18 00
" Good	20 00 to 35 00
" Fancy	40 00 to 70 00

Charlotte, Aug. 14. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisky $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 12.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL,

Published Daily in Raleigh, N. C.

AT EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

tion or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country and ought to be reformed.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say: That in my judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that in controversies that may arise, the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

GOVERNOR TILDEN.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens, so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reform which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS. We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half a dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST	DISTRICT—	LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D	"	JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D	"	JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH	"	F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH	"	F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH	"	R. P. WARING.
7TH	"	W. B. GLENN.
8TH	"	A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YEATES,

OF HERTFORD.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Public Speaking.

W. B. GLENN, Esq., the Conservative-Democratic candidate for Persidential Elector in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people of this District at the following times and places:

Taylorsville,	Alexander Co.,	Monday	August.	21
Elkville,	Wilkes	" Tuesday,	"	22
Boone,	Watauga	" Wednesday,	"	23
Jefferson,	Ashe,	" Thursday,	"	24
Chestnut Hill,	"	" Friday,	"	25
Sparta,	Alleghany	" Saturday,	"	26
Mt. Airy,	Surry,	" Monday,	"	28
Elkin,	"	" Tuesday.	"	29

The Republican candidate for Elector is invited and expected to be present at the above places and times.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Conservative party of Forsyth County will meet in Convention at the Court-House in Winston, on Saturday the 26th day of August, 1876, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and for the various County offices.

The Townships are requested to send full delegations, and every body is invited to attend.

By order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GOV. VANCE AND CAPT. SETTLE speak in THE PUBLIC SQUARE AT SALEM, to-day, (Thursday.) From what we learn an unusually large concourse of people will be present, from this and the surrounding counties.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM

is what the people want, hence the unusual interest manifested in this political campaign.

THE CANVASS.

We learn that Gov. Vance's canvass through Rutherford, Polk, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell and Davie has been very successful,—enthusiastic throughout. Immense and orderly crowds attended the discussions everywhere, and it is asserted that Gov. Vance will gain at least two thousand votes over Merrimons' vote in the above named counties.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ALABAMA.—The Democratic victory in Alabama is a sweeping one.

Forty thousand democratic majority is the latest news, with the legislature almost unanimously democratic.

In 1872 Grant carried Alabama by 10,828, but in 1874 Governor Houston, democrat, was elected by 13,190.

Now the democratic majority is forty thousand.

At this rate Tilden will sweep the country as Grant did in 1872, while Vance would beat Settle in this State sixty thousand.—*Sentinel.*

Salisbury *Examiner:* Men were in our Convention last Saturday that have not attended a public meeting since the war. We hope that this is an evidence of increased interest in the cause of honest government.

GRANT'S ARMY OF OFFICEHOLDERS.—One of the reasons why the country is poor is that the party in power has been systematically plundering it to support an army of useless officeholders. The following table shows how Gen. Grant has stood by his friends, retainers and relatives at the expense of the whole people:

Total number of civil employees in	1859	44,527
" " " "	1861	46,049
" " " "	1863,	47,375
" " " "	1865,	53,167
" " " "	1867,	56,113
" " " "	1869,	54,207
" " " "	1871,	57,905
" " " "	1873,	86,660
" " " "	1875,	94,119

When Gen. Grant was made President in 1869 there were 54,207 officeholders. In 1875 there were 94,119, and now it is estimated that there are 102,000. Every member of the Republican party will soon have an office.

FALSE PROPHETS.—"We look for 20,000 majority in Alabama," said the New York *Times* a few days ago. The *Times* is the leading Republican paper of the country.

The leaders of the Republican party in this State said that the late State Convention would cost $500,000. It cost about $35,000.

Stephen Douglas is reported as feeling terribly chagrined at his being snowed under by KuKlux Boyd, at the late Radical Convention at Reidsville. Leave 'em, Steve, and join that party in which your sainted father was such a bright, particular star.

ALABAMA, another great State, as we noticed last week, has wheeled into the line of that grand march of Conservatism which is sweeping this country from Maine to the Rio Grande. The Radicals are singing "fare thee well, and if forever," and they well know it is a *forever*, whenever they once loose a Southern State in their count.

The Radicals complain bitterly, it is said, of the great number of their men in the Penitentiary and the jails whose votes will be lost to the party, in this their pressing time of need.

The Indian War.

The following is the latest despatch from the Indian war, which, however, is not credited at Washington:

HELENA, MONTANA, Aug. 19.—The *Independent's* Bozeman, Montana, special, of August 12th says: "A Sioux squaw has come into the Crow Camp with reports of a terrible battle between Gen. Crook and the Indians. She states that Gen. Crook has almost annihilated the Sioux, and has the remainder in such a position as to force their surrender." The parties that bring this news from the Crow agency may have greatly exaggerated the story, if it is not entirely false.

The Conservatives of Rockingham County in Convention last week nominated W. N. Mebane for Senate, Col. James Dillard and Dr. Winchester for the House of Representatives, and John S. Johnson for Sheriff. The ticket is a very strong one, and will call out the full strength of the party.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE ALABAMA ELECTIONS!

DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE STATE!

The first gun of the Campaign announces a glorious victory in Alabama.

As went North Carolina four years ago, so went the majority of the United States.

As went Alabama so goes the Union in this Centennial year, 1876.

We congratulate our readers on the Conservative success in the first State election held this season. It is the harbinger of a series of continued successes, closing with a grand National triumph in November next.

We have every reason to feel hopeful and encourged to push on the ball until it crushes all opposition.

Let the watchword be

REFORM

in every department of the Government.

The people want a change of officers, State and National.

The Republican leaders have been

"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING."

They feel the force of threatened defeat, and it behooves every Conservative Democrat to be up and doing. As we move on to victory let us expose the wrongs perpetrated on our people by a set of unscrupulous rogues and swindlers, who have so long occupied some of the high places of our country, and led the Republican party into the depths of dishonor and disgrace.

Let there be no half-way work, but let us go on with a stern resolution to conquer, by exposing all the treacherous designs of the opposition.

Honest and right-minded men of all parties desire retrenchment and reform, and it is high time that this element should unite in one long, strong and united pull to place the country once more on the high road to prosperity.

The following from the New York *World* is true every word of it:

"When Grant was re-elected the business of the country was prosperous—its agriculturists thriving, its manufactories were all in full operation. This has all passed away. The mills are closed, business is prostrated, the farmer is despondent, and the artisan idle. During this time robbery has been going on in almost every department of the government. Is it not time all this should be changed."

New York *Herald:* It is far better for the reform Republicans that the party should be beaten than that they should help once more, and for another four years, so saddle the country with the rule of such men as the Spencers, Sargents, Packards, Shepherds, Babcocks, Logans, Carpenters, Frelinghuysens, Robesons, Camerons and Mortons. We advise them to make their influence clearly predominant or else to abandon what, if they cannot do so, must be a hopeless task.

This whole business of the President's desertion of the side of the prosecution, and his allaying himself with the scamps who were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Government is shameful; and the only consolation we can obtain in connection with the matter is that, at the worst, President Grant and his cronies will have but a few months' more lease of power, and that however the November election may result, there will be a change for the better in the Executive branch of the Government after the 4th of next March.—*Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.)

PAY OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The per diem pay of the Legislature of 1868-'69 amounted to $361,760 for the term. How do you know the next Legislature,—meeting once in two years now—may not cost half that sum, or $180,880? And yet, if the amendments are adopted, it *can't* cost but $40,800, a difference of $140,880.—Why not adopt the amendments and fix this thing, instead of allowing it to float in uncertainty.

This one amendment would be cheap, if it had taken the cost of a dozen Conventions to get it. Let the tax-payers open their eyes to these things.—*Davidson Record.*

THE MEN WHO GO FOR HAYES.—Boss Grant goes for Hayes.

Babcock, the bribe-taker, goes for Hayes.

Boss Shepherd goes for Hayes.

Belknap, the bribe-taker, goes for Hayes.

Landaulet Williams goes for Hayes.

Credit Mobilier Colfax goes for Hayes.

McKee, Avery, McGuire, Joyce, and all the other whiskey thieves in State prisons and penitentiaries are for Hayes.

Robert C. Schenck, the professor of draw poker and disgraced Minister to England, goes for Hayes.

Columbus Delano goes for Hayes.

All the corruptionists in Federal office and all the defrauders of the Federal revenue go for Hays.—*East Saginaw Courier.*

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—In answer to a call from the United States Senate, the Treasury Department sent to that body a list of the public Defaulters, and the amount stolen. It appears that about One Hundred Millions of Dollars of the people's money has been stolen by the Republican party officeholders!! The Republican majority in the Senate refused to publish the list.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Colored Voters are Finding out Their Friends.

An incident occurred in this section recently, which shoes the animus of the Republican leaders to the colored voters:

A clever colored man needed help in the shape of money or endorsers to procure it, and of course he naturally went to his republican friends for help. After making three trials among the leaders of the party, and failing in each effort, he tremblingly turned to a popular conservative and asked the favor, who immediately endorsed the note and the colored man went his way rejoicing.

His Radical friends hearing of the transaction, and fearing a break among their sable voters, subsequently made friendly overtures, and offered to help him. The answer was pointedly given in the following words:

"I was in deep water, up to my chin, and saw no way out of the foaming waves. I saw a leading Republican on the bank and called for help, but he passed on; I called to another prominent Republican, and he too refused to respond; even a third turned his back upon me.

At last I spied the form of a well known Conservative Democrat on the bank, and upon calling for help, he "just shelled out of his clothes, and jumped in and pulled me out." I know who are my friends in need and to them I will stick.

I got a horse with the borrowed money and am serving "Uncle Sam" in order to turn an honest penny."

THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.—The South Carolina Hamburg affair, about which so much has been said in order to make political capital, has turned out rather an unprofitable affair for the Radical politicians. It was proven, when application for bail in behalf of the parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg riot was made, that the shooting was commenced by the negroes; that the negroes, for days previous, had thrown out threats of a determination to force a fight upon the whites; that ammunition and cannon had been ordered by the negroes and stored in their armory several days before the collision. That a number of negroes had freely and publicly declared their intention of killing out the whites in their section before the election; that the negroes wantonly obstructed the highway, in order to create a collision.

A large number of affidavits show that not a single man among the fifty or sixty white persons charged with murder was present at the time of the alleged killing, especially proving alibis in cases of Gen. Butler, W. J. Butler, Harrison Butler, Thomas Butler, Henry Getson, Thomas Oliver, John Oliver and John Lamar.

All the parties were admitted to bail to make their appearance at court to answer such charges as might be preferred against them by the grand jury, and were discharged.

GRANT AND HAYES.—The New York *Sun*, always well posted, says: It is well known that the relations between Grant and Hayes are now of the most friendly kind; that they are in complete accord, and that Hayes looks to Grant as his principal support in the campaign, not only on account of the immense patronage which he wields, but also for the policy which he proposes to employ in some of the Southern States by the use of troops to carry elections and cover up frauds on the ballot box.

Does this look much like Hayes could be trusted as a Reformer?

Speaking of the hard times, the Baltimore Gazette says:

"In the whole history of the government business and trade of all kinds was never so bad as it is at present. Mills are idle, factories have suspended, failures are of daily occurrence. No one is making money and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of men stand idle on the street corners or roam around the country in search of food and work. Who is to blame? The country has not been desolated by fire, or flood or pestilence. The crops have been good; men are ready to work if they could find work to do. We have had three years of commercial prostration, and the outlook to-day seems as gloomy as when the panic took place.

"There is only one explanation of this sad state of affairs, and that is bad legislation. If we had had honest men in Washington during the last eleven years, we would have recovered long ago, and the country would be happy and prosperous to-day. But the party in control of the government has been engaged in enriching itself and plundering the people, instead of protecting their interests and bringing them by wise laws out of their difficulty. One-third of the republic—the South—its fairest and best portion, has been given over to thieves and plunderers, who have robbed it right and left, destroyed its industries, ruined its trade and annihilated its commerce. They have destroyed its credit and almost bankrupted its treasuries. Their rule brought more of ruin and desolation to it than even the war."

TILDEN AND HENDRICK'S Letters of Acceptance occupy a large portion of our space this week, and we bespeak for them a careful perusal.—They are strong, clear, able, and statesmanlike documents, written in a style to be easily understood by all, and have met with the most favorable reception everywhere by the Conservative party, and the Republicans can find no fault with them.

We had selected comments from the press of various sections of the country, for this issue, but have only room for the following, this week:

The New York *Sun*, independent Republican, says: "Tilden's letter displays breadth of mind, keenness of perception and fullness of knowledge in the discussion of the great political question of present public interest. It is agreeable in these times, to peruse a paper of such a character from a public man. Hays' small, narrow and commonplace letter is a marked contrast to it in every respect."

There's Walking Ahead of you, Thomas!

The most amusing incident of the controversy between Vance and Settle, in Asheville, was Vance's "walking" anecdotes. Gov. Vance told the story of the old man who gave his son a fine horse. The young man went off to some large gathering, and commenced swapping.—He swapped five times and came home with a lame, one-eyed, poor, sway-backed old horse. Vance imitates the old man hobbling out on his crutches, and examining the horse. He examined his teeth, then his eyes, &c., &c., and after some reflection he looks over his spectacles and says, "John, my son, there's walking ahead of you yet."

Vance then told how his competitor, Judge Settle, had been swapping positions. "first" said he, "my competor was judge on the supreme court bench. He swapped that place off to become minister to Pe-*rough* (as Leach would call it.) He then got tired of that place and swapped his Peruvian ministry for his old place on the supreme court bench."

"Gentlemen," said Vance, "he has actually been foolish enough to resign his place on the supreme court bench a second time to beat me for governor—me!" (Great laughter.) Then turning to Judge Settle,—"There's walking ahead of you, Thomas!" A gentleman present says the inimitable way in which Vance said this created so much merriment that it was ten minutes before he could proceed.

VANCE IN DAVIE.—A large crowd assembled in Mocksville on the 12th to hear the addresses of the gubernatorial candidates. Gov. Vance, our noble standard bearer, acquitted himself admirably, and made many new friends.

The September number of "Peterson's Magazine," is already on our table, greeting us, as we open it, with "Jack in the Box," a fine steel engraving, that pleases the eye. The fashion plates for the month, are unusually numerous, and the colored steel plate is especially beautiful. Good as the stories have always been in Peterson, they seem to us, this year, to be better than ever. Its price is but $2 a year, and is therefore just the magazine for the times. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Charlotte *Observer:* Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba county, showed us, yesterday, some very fine specimens of gold ore taken from the Shuford Mine, four miles south of Catawba station, in Catawba county. He says the veins lately opened give a promise of much richness. He has taken two thousand pennyweights from the mines within the last few years, without going lower than about fifteen feet below the surface.

The Statesville *American* says: Copious rains in this section have revived the drooping hopes of farmers, the past week, and plenty will abound. The growing corn, cotton, tobacco, and other green crops is immensely benefitted.

Dr. Sears reports to the Peabody School Trustees, in session at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, a general flourishing condition of the public schools in the Southern States, except in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. George Peabody Russell, of England, who spent last winter in the South, expressed the opinion that nothing could be expected from the States named, in the way of advancing their educational interests, until there was *an entire change in their State governments.*

The prisons of Denmark are mostly conducted on the solitary confinement system; yet the prisoners are frequently visited by the officers, whose influence, in theory if not in practice, is exerted to effect reformation of character. The convicts never see each other, and thus are free from contamination.

The disagreement between Virginia and Maryland as to their dividing line will probably be settled this month, at a meeting of the arbitrators at Cape May. The space claimed by each is mainly water, and valuable because it contains large beds of oysters.

The *World* says that eleven persons have died of actual starvation in New York City since the first day of April last, and that the suffering from inadequate food supplies is now enormous and increasing. This is a very threatening outlook for the approaching fall and winter.

Jacob Minnemacho, convicted of frauds on the revenue, whom the President recently pardoned, was released from prison last week on paying his fine of $10,000 and cost of three trials.

The postal card manufactory in Springfield is running ten hours a day, turning out about 500,000 cards per day, and is 3,500,000 behind its orders. The number of cards printed during the quarter, ending July 1st, was 38,000,000, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1875.

An artificial chicken hatcher is exhibited in Cincinnati. It consists of a large glass box, holding 400 eggs, on wire trays. The temperature is regulated so accurately that it never varies half a degree from one hundred. The machine works well.

If your tongue is coated or if you have a bad breath, take a dose of Dr. Bull's Pills. Price 25 cts.

THE METEORS.—The time for the annual display of the "August meteors" is fast approaching, and behooves those who delight to gaze at these celestial fireworks to prepare for their appearance. These visitors from the interplanetary regions commence to enter the earth's atmosphere about the 6th of August, and from that time until the 13th are visible in varying numbers. The period of maximum display occurs generally on the night of the 10th of August. The do not come in such countless numbers as the November meteors, but their appearance may be relied on with certainty. The August meteors, very rarely miss their appointment on the night of the 10th in each succeeding year, and may be seen of all degrees of brilliancy from the globe of light, outshining Venus or Jupiter, and moving across the firmament in stately grandeur, while emitting a fiery train, to the hardly perceptible thread of silver light of the smallest shooting star. Their advent will doubtless be watched for by astronomers with interest.

[It is said the August meteors so far was a failure, this year.]

OBITUARY.

Jeptha's Daughter Chapter No. 14, O. E. S.

At a regular meeting of this Chapter held in its Hall, August 14th, A. D. 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Creator to remove from our midst our much beloved and respected sister, SALLIE POWELL, in the morning of life, and placed her beyond the stormy banks of the great river, on the 5th day of August, 1876. Therefore

Resolved, That we have lost a faithful and zealous member, a model of piety, and a member loved by all.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the afflicting hand of Providence, we sincerely lament the loss of our esteemed sister and most deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved family, and remind them that the evergreen is but plucked from earth to be transplanted in a clime whose breeze is not laden with affliction and death.

Resolved, That the death of our beloved sister is another solemn warning, calling upon us while living and in health, to prepare for that change which must come to us all.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this chapter, duly signed by the Secretary, and a copy of them sent to the family of the deceased, and to the PEOPLE'S PRESS for publication.

F. O. WATKINS,
H. E. FISHER,
AUGUSTUS FOGLE. } Committee.

The new cotton factory at Atlanta, Ga., which is nearly completed and ready for operation, will be one of the largest in the world. It will contain 21,500 spindles, 500 looms, and when in full operation will give employment to over five hundred operatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

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A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel*, *People's Press* and *Union Republican:* By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15to20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 6 50
" Good	6 50 to 9 00
Fillers,	8 00 to 10 00
" Good	11 00 to 13 00
Smokers, Common.	7 00 to 9 00
" Good	9 00 to 12 00
" Fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common,	15 00 to 18 00
" Good	20 00 to 35 00
" Fancy	40 00 to 70 00

Charlotte, Aug. 14. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 12.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL,

Published Daily in Raleigh, N. C.

AT EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

LOCAL ITE MS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

ON Saturday there was a third and closing sale of the property of the late I. C. Lash. The articles brought good prices on the average.

THE boy who spilled his two dozen eggs, from a rent paper bag, said he didn't care so much about the consequent disfigurement of the pavement, but the twitting of several bystanders, as to what his mammy would be doing with him in about a quarter of an hour, reminded him too cruelly of the coming family squall.

IT occurred to us that the execution of the selections played by the Church Band, on the steeple, Sunday morning, was better than we have heard for a long time from this upper air choir. Was it the result of a better than usual atmospheric condition, or were the instruments more nicely tuned and harmonized? Some one will answer this as they read.

IT looked like rushing the Fall season, when we saw, on the street last week, a load of pumpkins and sweet potatoes,—nevertheless, the early bird is apt to catch the best worm.

WE saw A. C. Hege, Esq., of Lexington, in our market the other day, with grapes grown in Davidson, which would seem to indicate a little earlier ripening there than here.

GREENSBORO sports a Sumac establishment. It is an article entering quite considerably into trade, in many of the Northern States, while South, where the growth is considerably greater and better, it has been engaged in but little.

NOCTURNAL pedestrians always entertain a sort of tender and *reaching* regard for the man they see going along ahead, burying his cheeks in a chunk of watermelon, and throwing the rind and seed on the pavement. It's so pleasant you know, to skate on the rocks and wind up wind up with a broken ankle or leg.

A LARGE TILDEN and VANCE CLUB just organized at Reidsville. They have a flag pole 95 feet high, with portraits of the candidates, with top of pole surmounted by a broom, typical of the household weapon President Tilden is going to wield unsparingly in ridding the country of the rascals, who, in high offices, have fattened upon the industries of our country ever since the advent of Radicalism to power.

AT this writing, the market is not glutted with late peaches and pears. In an orchard adjacent to town we hear of one tree sporting three pears, where the family is divided off into regular sailors' watches, to look after that tree.

WE acknowledge the receipt of Hon. R. P. Dick's able and interesting address, delivered at Chapel Hill, on the occasion of the recent commencement exercises. It is a splendid effort and worthy the distinguished gentleman, whose lectures have been so favorably received in this community, a few years since.

Prof. NEAVE, of Salisbury, proposes to organize and thoroughly instruct a "State Band" composed of the most talented performers, selected from the best bands in North Carolina. The idea is as novel as it is commendable, and if carried out will insure *good music* on every important occasion, or as the professor aptly states it, "great occasions, when excellent music is a prime necessity and chief attraction." We hope the Professor will succeed in his worthy object.

KEYS LOST.—Lost, a few weeks since, a key ring with four small keys. The finder would confer a favor by leaving them at the Bookstore.

WE are glad to note the improvements at our Mineral Spring are attracting a larger number of visitors, many of whom have been much benefitted by the use of the excellent waters.

WE have had almost incessant rain during the last week. Clear and warm weather now.

Time needs developing in the care of the bass drum soloist; he has evidently no ear for the "concord of sweet sounds."

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND FAIR, given, under the direction of the Reading Club, on Saturday night, though partially successful, was, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, postponed until Monday evening, when a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen gathered together in an ancient temple of industry (old cotton factory) resulting in the Club bettering themselves some fifty dollars or more.

The printing and circulating of Joe Turner tickets for governor is going to be one of the Radical dodges at the ensuing election.

Stokes County Convention.

The Stokes County Conservative Convention which met in Danbury on the 7th, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that ever met in the County. The Convention was organized by calling J. L. Smith to the chair and requesting J. T. Darlington to act as Secretary.

The following nominations were made:

For Representative—W. W. King.
For Sheriff—W. H. Gentry.
For Register of Deeds—J. G. H. Mitchell.
For Treasurer—G. L. Burton.
For Surveyor—Gideon George.
For Coroner—M. O. James.
For County Commissioners—J. A. Leak, C. M. Lasley, J. Q. A. King, J. M. Linville, D. C. Pepper.

The name of Hon. T. J. Wilson, of Forsyth, was recommended for Senator.

CLUB MEETING.—On last Thursday evening there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Club, to transact business relating to the speaking of the rival candidates for the Governorship of the State. On Tuesday night, a general meeting of the Club. Arrangements were made looking to a proper reception of the Excursionists who are coming up from Greensboro and other points to hear Governor VANCE and Capt. SETTLE.

During the evening, J. A. Gilmer, Esq., of Greensboro, being called upon, delivered a very forcible address upon the political situation. Mr Gilmer stands where his old Whig father did, ere his life closed, viz: In the ranks of the Conservative party,—for the pure principles of those older days, can find no abiding place in the bosom of *radicalism*.

Kernersville Letter.

Messrs. Editors:—After the dry, hot spell, we are having splendid rains, and corn crops are looking fine.

On last Friday the pupils of Mrs. and Miss Rights' Day School indulged in a Pic-nic. They intended going several miles into the country, but on account of the appearance of rain, they concluded to have it on the school ground, and enjoyed it all the same, and had, as one boy said, "lots of fun, besides the eating, drinking, and water-melons." At night the pupils gave an entertainment in the Moravian Church, consisting in singing and recitation. The school numbers about (34) thirty-four scholars.

On Friday and Saturday, the usual quiet of our community was somewhat startled by the report that there had been a fracas near the depot on Wednesday night, and a man was missing, supposed to be killed. The matter was brought up before the magistrates, G. W. Kerner, Wilson and Terry, but the evidence was entirely unsatisfactory, and it seems the missing man has since been seen alive, and said he had had a fight and was trying to get away from the officer.

[It was currently rumored on Tuesday, that the man is still missing, and that foul play is strongly suspicioned, but no further developments have been made, only that tracks were discovered leading in the direction of a pond of water.]—PRESS.

If you have ever travelled on the rail-road between Salem and Greensboro, perhaps you noticed near the track about a mile west of Kernersville, a neat brick dwelling, with corresponding surroundings. Well, there lives Mr. Vestal Perry, a good, clever man, and an excellent farmer; and if you noticed the land along that ridge, it looks very poor, and it don't deceive its looks. About seven years ago, Mr. P. began there and he says he could not make a living on it by farming, he had to rent somewhere else to make his grain and hay.

Some years ago, in an adjoining county, I passed a miserable cabin on a poor stony knoll, and out of a hole in the wall intended for a window leaned a miserable specimen of humanity; he watched me as I was surveying things, and at last sung out after me: "*I say stranger, you needn't look so hard, I don't own this place, I only rented it.*"

Now, Mr. Perry did not have this consolation; with him it was root little pig or starve, and he rooted to some purpose as the sequel will show. He had to go six and eight miles to buy his hay, paid eight dollars a stack that made two loads, and then it would take him two days to get his stack home; so it cost him about 6 dollars a load. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, he managed to collect manure enough in a year to manure a couple of acres, and these he would seed in wheat and clover, and thus he has been improving year by year. Last year he made over three hundred bushels of wheat, and this year he had more sown; when I talked with him he had not threshed his present crop, but thought it would be as good as the last was.

This summer, from not quite two acres of ground, he cut and hauled into his barn 20 large two horse load's of No. 1 clover hay. Two years ago, he broke up deep, four acres of poor sedge land, and sowed it in wheat and clover, and put on $48 worth of fertilizer, and last year he got, he says, one hundred bushels of wheat from the ground, and this year the clover on it is worth a hundred dollars. Mr. Perry has mowers, reapers, drills, rakes, in short all the appliances of modern farming, and says he will back "Old North Carolina against the world for farming and good living, if a man will farm right."

When he first commenced on his farm, he could not make enough without renting to feed two cows and one horse; now he keeps about ten head of cattle and several horses, and has hay to spare, and every year his place is growing better and better.

Now who will say after this that there is not encouragement in North Caroline to farm, and the dirge of "Young man go West" need no longer be sung."

C. L. R.

Kernersville, Aug., 14, 1876.

DIED,

Suddenly, in this county, July 30th, Mrs. AUGUSTA JARVIS, wife of James Jarvis, aged about 24 years.

Near Waughtown, on the 4th inst., JESSE HUFF, aged about 17 years.

At his residence, in this county, Mr. JOHN LONG, aged about 80 years.

DIED—At her residence, 5 miles south of Mt. Airy, on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE HAYMORE, wife of J. J. Haymore, aged 30 years. The deceased has been a member of the Methodist Church 33 years.

Great Bargains Offered in

DRESS GOODS!

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem N. C. August 16th, 1876.—no. 33.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.

R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Ke per.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS: MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns; SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

TO THE FARMER.

An Economical and Paying Fertilizer.

HARRIS' EMPIRE COMPOST,

OR HOME-MADE FERTILIZER.

The *cheapness* of this Compound should attract the notice of every farmer. The utility and *practicality* of it as a fertilizer, recommends it to every planter who studies the interest of his farm; and the plan is so simple that any careful person will readily understand it, and admit its superiority to other Commercial Guanos.

The cost does not exceed *one-fourth* of that of ordinary Commercial Fertilizers, and is much more satisfactory in its results. By sowing broad-cast, four hundred pounds of this Compost over one acre, the yield of wheat will be *doubled;* and two hundred pounds per acre under *corn*, planted exactly 3 feet each way, will as stated by reliable farmers who have practically tested it, give *fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, on very poor land.* One horse will make enough manure in one year—which, with the aid of our chemicals making it a *concentrated* manure—will fertilize twenty acres of land. These chemicals should be bought in August and September for the *wheat* crop, and from December to March for *tobacco* and *corn*, as it requires 30 days to make the Compost perfect.

Read the following certificates from the best farmers of the country, and also cards from D. R. Leak and H. D. Leak, of Winston, and a letter to Dr. Shaffner, of Salem, from Dr. Tracy, of Cleaveland county:

A letter in answer to an enquiry, made by Dr. J. F. Shaffner, as to Harris' Empire Compost:

KING'S MOUNTAIN, CLEAVELAND CO., N. C., July 20th, 1876.

Dr. Shaffner—My Dear Sir: I find that "Harris' Empire Compost" is very popular among the farmers that have used it. It has not been used very extensively here yet, but so far as it has been used, it has given entire satisfaction. Hoping this may prove satisfactory.

I Remain, Fraternally, J. W. TRACY.

WINSTON, N. C., July, 1876.

I have lived in Charlotte up to February last, and the farmers of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties are more highly pleased with "Harris' Empire Compost" than any Commercial Fertilizer sold on the market. The names of the certificates I know to be good men. W. M. Wilson of the firm of Wilson & Black, whose telegram will be shown, is a high-minded and honorable man, and the house is entirely responsible. H. D. LEAK.

[Telegram from Charlotte.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 12th, 1876.

To J. W. HARRIS:—Farmers highly pleased, Will sell thousands of tons this season.

WILSON & BLACK.

HARRIS' EMPIRE COMPOST.

The farmers in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, North Carolina, having used the above Compost, are very highly pleased with the same, from the fact that it is the cheapest fertilizer sold, used or made, and does not fire the plant of any known crop, giving a greater yield, or better, than the same number of pounds per acre of any other fertilizer on the market.

Winston, N. C. August, 1876. D. R. LEAK.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, 1876.

J. W. Harris—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I used your Empire Compost the past season by the side of other first-class Fertilizers, and state that it beat all of them.

Yours Truly, A. J. HOOD.

UNION COUNTY, N. C., December, 1875.

I used this year, two tons of Harris' Empire Compost, and am so well pleased with it that I consider the formula alone worth $100 to me, and I shall use a double quantity the next season. The cheapness of it, and the general utility, makes it indispensable to farmers. I never expect to use any other kind. A. HENBY.

BEAVER DAM, Union County, N. C., November, 1875.

I certify that I have used Harris' Empire Compost, and find it as good as the Navassa under Cotton, at about one-fourth of the price. One ton goes over ten acres. T. L. DOSTER.

BEAVER DAM, Union County, N. C., 1876.

I certify that I have used Harris' Empire Compost, and find that it paid me as well as any Guano I have ever used under Cotton. I have used Bahama, Navassa, Carolina, Zell's Am. Acid Phosphate, and find Harris' Empire Compost equal, if not superior, to any on my lands.

JAS. F. MARSH.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Messrs. Wilson & Black—Gentlemen: We certify that we sold chemicals, bought of you last season, for making Harris' Empire Compost, and take pleasure in saying that they have given entire satisfaction to all that have used them, and all intend using large quantities of it this season. The cheapness of it makes it the most desirable Fertilizer sold. Yours, very truly,

MAUNEY BROS. & ROBERTS.

CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C., 1875.

We, the undersigned, have used Harris' Empire Compost the past year and take pleasure in saying that it is by far the best and cheapest Fertilizer that we know of. We intend to use more largely this season.

F. A. ARCHIBALD, E. C. MORRISON,
WM. L. SAPP, JACOB BARRINGER.
DR. D. W. FLOW.

GLENCOVE, N. C., November 30, 1875.

This is to certify that I have used five tons of the Harris Empire Compost this year, and find it equally as good, if not better, than any commercial Fertilizer I have used or noticed used, even at the cost of sixty dollars per ton, making an increase of about 100 per cent. on stubble lands. I expect to buy more largely. F. A. ARCHIBALD.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C., 1876.

I take pleasure in stating to my brother farmers all over the country, that I used last year, Harris' Empire Compost, under both corn and cotton, and the result was astonishing to all my neighbors. The cost was only one fourth of what I had been paying for Commercial Fertilizers. LENS HOOK.

GASTONIA, N. C., May, 1876.

Messrs. Wilson & Black—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to state that I used the Compost bought of you last Winter, and must say that I am highly pleased with it. I used it on an old broom sedge field that would produce nothing, and I must say, the result is astonishing. I consider it an invaluable Compost, and just the thing needed to bring out our old, worn-out lands. Yours, very respectfully, DR. J. F. SMYER.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C., 1876.

This is to certify that I used Harris' Empire Compost last year side by side with several commercial fertilizers, and I find that the yield from Harris' Compost was one-fourth greater and the quality better than any. It makes the cotton mature better, and, in my judgment, it is preferable in every respect. The cost was one fourth the price of high priced guanos, and one ton will go over ten acres of land. D. C. ROBINSON.

☞ Having bought of J. W. Harris, county rights for Forsyth, Davidson, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin, for the sale of HARRIS' EMPIRE COMPOST, I offer to sub-let the rights for the aforesaid counties, or townships therein.

☞ Agents wanted to sell Farm Rights.

R. A. WOMMACK.

Ingredients complete for making HARRIS' EMPIRE COMPOST for sale only by R. A. WOMMACK & Co., Salem, N. C.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING duly qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of Catharine Stauber, deceased, I will sell for cash, at the late residence of said deceased, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on **Saturday the 19th day of August, 1876,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following articles of property belonging to the said deceased, to wit:

A lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of BEDS and Furniture, TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFA and BOOK-CASE, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

July 27th, 1876.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to me at once, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to present them duly proven, on or before the 25th day of July, 1877, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. A. FOGLE, Administrator.

July 25th, 1876. 31-w

BABEL.

"Babel may have split the dialect of earth into a thousand tongues, but amidst them all the old vernacular of ANGUISH still survives. And in the music of the spheres its maker may have given to our world its PROPER NOTE, but by the light of Egyptian brck-kilns and Druid bale-fires, and Assyrian conflagrations, we are reminded that the ANGUISH of his FELLOW has ALWAYS been the AMUSEMENT of the WARRIOR and the SOLACE of VICTOR." Not so with the honored INVENTOR of the World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine: the warrior's proudest achievements on the field of battle dwindles into insignificance, and the victor's wreath of glory is a bubble, whether looked for on the Rubicon or the Rhine, when compared with the achievements that crown the labor and the wreath that endiadems the brow of their humanitarian in his field of usefulness, developing and perfecting the mechanic arts for the amelioration of the suffering of his fellows, the hardy sons and fair daughters of honest toil.—His fame has a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful millions so long as man exists and labor is a necessity of his existence.

Buy the WILSON the BEST and CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS Machine YET made—estimated sales for 1875, 249,853.

A. M. JONES, Salem, N. C
Gen'l. Agt. Western N. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, Executor.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last will of C. L. Lash, deceased, will sell for cash, at his late residence in **Salem on the 10th day of August next,** the remainder of the personality of said testator, to-wit: One DESK and BOOK CASE, one BUREAU, one CLOCK, four TABLES, a MAHOGANY SECRETARY, Feather and other BEDS and FURNITURE, a lot of CARPETS, about 30 bushels of WHEAT, some OATS, several stacks of HAY, and various other articles.

At the same time and place, I will sell a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, of 132 ACRES, well timbered with about 12 acres of Meadow.

Said tract lies on Middle Fork, about two miles from Salem and Winston; is well improved, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN & other OUTBUILDINGS.

The same will be sold on a credit of six months, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser. Conditions made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment. THOMAS SPACH, Executor.

July 10th, 1876. 28-tds

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist,

March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of

J. L. FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th. 1876.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

SPRING AND UMMER SHAWLS.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

NEW GOGDS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.

A fresh supply.—Which come and buy.—Cheap for Cash.

J. L. FULKERSON

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,

June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH,

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

DRUGGIST,

One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,

WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

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Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

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I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N.C.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,

Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.

June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

Poetry.

From the Washington Star.

There's a Lone Cool Nook.

There's a lone cool nook where the shade is deep,
And the waves of a river softly run
To the shore where odorous muskrats creep
From dripping roots when the day is done.
Between green rushes and silver reeds,
Where dragon flies are ever at play,
A winding path to the water leads,
And there a boat lies rocking away—
Rocking, rocking, at rest and asleep
In that lone cool nook where the shade is deep.

When the day is hot you can lie at rest
In the boat and dream till the sunlight fades,
While the lulling sound that the ear loves best
Are whispered by waves and the long reed-blades;
And a vine with trumpet-blossoms of red
Is lightly flung on the branches high
Of a leaning tree. In such a bed,
Forgetting the world, you may idly lie,
Rocking, rocking, at rest and asleep
In that lone cool nook where the shade is deep.

And at night, when the sky is full of stars,
When shadowy birds flit down the shore
And the water-snake glides to the sandy bars,
You may touch the waves with a noiseless oar
Till you float far out on the shining stream
Where winds from the corn-land freshly blow,
And there you may gently drift and dream
With stars above you and stars below—
Drifting, drifting, may dream and rest
On the peaceful river's cool sweet breast.

JOHN HENRY BONER.

Humorous.

A man who was not clever at conundrums, in attempting to get off one at a tea party at his own house the other evening, became exceedingly mixed. He intended to ask the old question: "Why is a woman like ivy," the familiar but gallant answer to which is, "Because the more you're ruined the closer she clings." But he put it in this manner, "Why is ivy like a woman?" which none of the ladies could tell, so the unfortunate man told them himself that it was "Because the closer it clinged the more you're ruined."

A man entered a smoking car on the Vermont Central a few days ago and in an earnest and sympathetic tone said. "A lady in the next coach has fainted away. Has any gentleman here any liquor?" Twenty-eight men rose to their feet, each with a flask in his hand. The man accepted one of them, took a swig, and returned the flask, remarking: "That lady's distress so unnerved me that I needed a stimulant."

"You see, grandmamma, we perforate an aperture in the apex, and a corresponding aperture in the base; and by applying the egg to the lips, and forcibly inhaling the breath, the egg is entirely discharged of its contents."—"Bless my soul," cried the old lady, "what wonderful improvements they do make! Now, in my yonnger days, we just made a hole in both ends and sucked."

The individual who called tight boots comfortable defended his position by saying they made a man forget all his other miseries.

Those three Chinamen who took a watermelon home and cooked it, say that they feel able to worry along on rice a short time longer without fooling with any more new fangled arrangements in the vegetable line.

"You must cultivate decision of character, and learn to say 'No,' said a father to his son. Soon afterward, when the father told the son to chop wood, the boy said 'No' with an emphasis that showed a remembrance of the lesson. What next?

The intelligent druggist in Cohoes, N. Y., having given a woman hellebore instead of rhubarb, from which she nearly died, she is now giving him the first syllable of the name of the poison in a suit for damages.

She asked him if her new dress wasn't as sweet as a Spring rose, and the brute said it was, even to the minor attraction of still having a little due on it.

A thorough purist in language, Lord Wellesley, once objected to the words "personal narrative." While entertaining Lord Plunkett, the then recently appointed Justice of the Common Pleas, at the Viceregal Lodge, he said to him, "One of my aides-de-camp has written a personal narrative of his travels: pray Chief Justice, what is your definition of 'personal?'" "My lord," was the neat reply, "we lawyers always consider personal as opposed to real."

"What do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a person of a man attempting to dispose of some chickens of a questionable appearance.—"I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," responded the querest, "I took them to be patriarchs."

A young clergyman, modest almost to bashfulness was once asked by a country apothecary, of a contrary character, in a public and crowded assembly, and in a tone of voice sufficient to catch the attention of the whole company, "How happened it that the patriarchs lived to such extreme old age?" To which question the clergyman replied, "Perhaps they took no physic."

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BRUSHES,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

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In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.
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STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 36 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Barksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	00 a m	5 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	L've 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	L've 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m
" Con. Shops,	10 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m

	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Arr.	10 30 a m
Lve	8 30 a m
Arr.	8 00 p m
Lve	3 00 p m

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Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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EBERT & CO.
Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

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ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.
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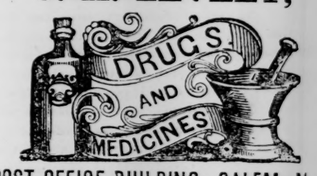

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